

American condemnation for Reagan's policies

New York. A joint poll run by "The Washington Post" and the ABC television network shows that 49 per cent of Americans do not approve of Reagan's foreign policies in general, and 48 per cent are against his stand on nuclear arms control and his Central American policies.

The White House's foreign and domestic policies have been sharply condemned by former US Vice President Walter F. Mondale who is now campaigning as Democratic Party representative for nomination at next year's presidential elections. During his tour of the Western states, Mondale expressed his disagreement with the administration on nuclear arm control and declared his support for the proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union should freeze their nuclear arsenals. On President Reagan's domestic policies, he

declared that the present administration has demonstrated its complete indifference to the needs of the American people.

The policies pursued by President Reagan in Central America are radically wrong and could lead to disastrous consequences. Such is the conclusion reached by Democratic Senator Paul E. Tsongas and Congressman J. Shannon who have returned from a tour of a number of Central American countries. The present administration needs to revise its approach to the countries in the region said J. Shannon addressing journalists at Boston Airport. After my visit to El Salvador and Nicaragua, I am convinced of this. The Congressmen spoke out firmly against the granting of American aid to the Salvadoran regime which, in his words, is wallowing in corruption, and living through its last days.



We vote for peace in the Middle East with both hands.
Drawing by Konstantin Rybko

Victims of anti-popular regime in El Salvador

San José. Since the beginning of the present year more than three thousand civilians have been murdered during punitive operations against the guerrillas carried out by butchers from the troops of the Salvadoran regime and the so-called "death squadrons". This is reported in information bulletin distributed here by the bureau of legal assistance of the San Salvador Bishopric. The bulletin stresses that of late the number of politically motivated murders and secret arrests carried out by the regime's security police has been steadily growing. This shows up as absolutely groundless and false the American administration's assurances that El Salvador is making con-

siderable improvements in its human rights record.

The bulletin emphasizes that the harsh reprisals unleashed by punitive troops against completely innocent members of the civilian population have become a constant practice. The mass murders are carried out by US-trained elite troops from troops handpicked by Washington, led by General Mogana. This is done deliberately in order to intimidate civilians whom the regime suspects of sympathizing with the guerrillas. As a result of these policies, nearly 400 thousand peasants have had to abandon their homes and settle in cities, and at least 600 thousand Salvadorans have been forced to seek refuge abroad.

GUAM DOES NOT BELONG TO AMERICA

New York. The UN subcommittee on minor territories has confirmed the inalienable right to independence of the population living on the Pacific island of Guam. During the debate on the situation to Guam, which is in American possession, the subcommittee members expressed serious concern over the continuing militarization of the island which has been turned into one of the Pentagon's strategic strongpoints in the Pacific. One-third of the island's territory has been taken away from the islanders and given over to the construction of American

bases and military installations. Last year alone, the Pentagon spent 671 million dollars for this purpose. It was noted that America had done nothing to improve the lives of the one hundred thousand islanders most of whom eke out a meagre existence.

The United States continues to consolidate its presence on the island and is obviously reluctant to grant it genuine independence. The subcommittee's recommendations denounce Washington's policy towards Guam and stress the urgent need to speed up the decolonization and demilitarization of the island.

DANGEROUS PLANS

London. The United States is almost ready to carry out an anti-satellite weapon, says reports quoting American officials.

The agency notes that the new initiative the Pentagon is looking to launch a missile from an F-15 fighter jet. This missile is designed to destroy satellite objects in space. According to official US Admiral Castele, the weapon has a range of about a thousand kilometres.

The anti-satellite weapon is far from being the only dangerous project which the American military has in mind in order to utilize space. Other reports that earlier in the year President Reagan announced plans to speed up the development of weapons for warfare in outer space. He spoke about the need to develop anti-missile defence system, the chief element of which consists of orbital stations carrying laser weapons.

According to the agency the Pentagon's intention to build anti-satellite weapons into orbit around the Earth has created alarm among arms control supporters. In their opinion the implementation of this plan could lead to an open-ended nuclear conflict. In this context, Reuters points out that a few days ago the Soviet Union pledged not to be the first to launch any types of anti-satellite weapons into outer space.

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria. The establishment of the United Democratic Front has been announced at a rally in the Durban suburb of Cape Town—Michael Phiso, attended by more than ten thousand people representing some 400 trade unions, youth, athletic and religious organizations in South Africa. These present at the rally supported Britain's colonial aspirations, directly betraying the Latin American's interests.

The new public organization, which has more than a million members, will combat apartheid, racism and injustice. It is said in the Charter. Speakers at the rally sharply condemned the racist philosophy of the Pretoria regime. In a unanimous resolution, outlawed by the United Nations, the United Democratic Front expressed its determination to pursue the struggle against the racist South African regime. They expressed their support for the policies of the revolutionary party and government and assured that they would fight against the enemies of the people and revolution. They also stressed the importance of the National Patriotic Front which includes noted clergyman, some of them from Bad

Africa ever the past 25 years.

PLANS TO PROLONG OCCUPATION

(Continued from page 1)

sphere of operations for "multinational forces" knocked together by the United States and an escalation of military and political blackmail against Syria. It is hardly surprising, as noted by the news agency, that only Israel, and the United States are interested in the cessation of the Moroccan mission.

A pertinent statement by the respect was made by the Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Abu-Daoud. During his talk with Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs, he noted that the United States would lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Egyptian Minister sharply condemned the Israeli "development" of the occupied territories on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and the "repulsive" perpetrated by the occupying forces there.

NICARAGUAN PEOPLE WILL DEFEND THEIR COUNTRY

Managua. According to Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and Defence Minister of Nicaragua, the Reagan administration is showing aggressive designs against revolutionary Nicaragua. He was addressing a pre-independence ceremony for Sandinista people's combat fighters who had rolled back a recent gangster Somozaist attack on the Nicaraguan settlement of San José del Norte in Jinotega, close Honduras. In furtherance of the CIA's ploys, the Somozaists are planning to seize part of Nicaragua, set up a counter-revolutionary "government", then solicit military aid from the US and Central American reactionary regimes. The people of Nicaragua, he stressed, are resolved to give a fitting reply to imperialist aggression and defend the freedom and independence of their homeland.

U.S. AND CHILE HOLD EXERCISES

Santiago. The US and Chilean navies are holding joint maneuvers, Unidos 24, between Valparaiso and Punta Arenas in the Pacific. They are to last until September 17. According to the Chilean newspaper, "El Mercurio", the maneuvers are to train the interaction between naval and air force units in solving defence problems in the Western Hemisphere.

Argentina and a number of other countries in Latin America were also invited to take part in Unidos 24. However, they categorically refused, declaring that they do not trust the United States which during the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas (the Falkland Islands) supported Britain's colonial aspirations, directly betraying the Latin American's interests.

INTERNAL POLICY APPROVED

Kabul. More than 2,000 chiefs and elders representing various tribes and nationalities in the Badkhis province of Afghanistan have attended a tribal meeting at Qala-i-Nau, the province's administrative centre, to discuss Badkhis vital issues. They expressed their support for the policies of the revolutionary party and government and assured that they would fight against the enemies of the people and revolution. They also stressed the importance of the National Patriotic Front which includes noted clergyman, some of them from Bad

BRITONS OPPOSE U.S. MISSILES

London. Another women's peace march has been staged by the CND in Britain. They protested against the deployment of new American medium range nuclear missiles on British soil.

The "Life and Hope" march started outside the US Air Force base at Greenham Common, where the protesters have been camping for two years. The eventual aim of the march is to force the government to withdraw the missiles. The marchers are carrying banners and placards, and singing songs.

The present peace march is part of a broad national campaign by peace forces against the American military presence in Britain.



The White House's current "gunboat diplomacy" is made graphically clear from this UPI chart called the "Central America caldron". It marks the position in the Caribbean and the Pacific of American warships, now being speedily massed up off Nicaragua's coast.

BRITISH AND FRENCH NUCLEAR ARSENALS

Washington. The Congress research service has reported that the US administration's refusal to include British and French nuclear arsenals in the pact of each side is devoid of substance. This refusal is now being discussed at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The report says that the USA is ignoring Britain's and France's pledges in NATO. The report quotes official British Government documents as saying, in part, that the country's 64 nuclear missiles placed on nuclear-powered submarines, are

attached to NATO. Although officially under the control of the British military command in peace time, their targets are set on orders from the US strategic aviation command. In emergency the missiles are at the disposal of the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe.

As for France, its signature appears on the NATO Charter. Therefore she must act jointly with other NATO countries in an armed conflict. That is why it is of no significance whether France is part of NATO or not, since her pledges are as binding for her as for other NATO countries.

Science and technology

SIMPLON PASS TUNNEL MYSTERY

An early 20th century railway tunnel near the Simplon Pass in the Alps has been attracting engineers and researchers in late. Apparently over the last 75 years the tunnel has narrowed 10 in 15 centimetres in some places. Geophysicists are looking it on the drilling conducted. They believe that powerful tectonic forces are moving the Mediterranean platform in the Alps towards the Central European platform. The platforms press against each other so that folds form in the thick of the earth's crust. These folds are deforming the tunnel. Now the



20 to 30 people can be reached to the space of a minute from a blazing fireproof pipe imported to Switzerland.
Photo Keynote-TASS

OF INTEREST

A music-loving watchman

A mutilated man ran out of a block of flats in Lisbon, Portugal. He shouted, a popular tune to the hall to call on a watchman. But he immediately came back to fall the engine that a broken into and a bag full of valuables lay on the threshold.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE SECOND INFUSION

According to the Japanese foreign trade and industry department the number of firms with Japanese capital in the ASEAN countries grew from 400 in 1970 to 3,200 in 1980, whereas Japanese investments in the region are now approaching 10,000 million dollars. PRAVDA correspondent, V. Koltin, writes from Bangkok, Thailand.

One can often hear, that Japanese economic expansion in the "second infusion", the first being the Japanese occupation of South East Asian countries during the Second World War.

I happened to attend the rally for Second World War veterans, in Yokohama, a city in Indonesia. The gathering included representatives of the resistance movement from Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. Recalling the bygone days, the veterans spoke with alarm and pain that today Tokyo magnates in some cases succeeded wherever their generals suffered defeat. Japanese militarism is again increasing and looks to the Asian Pacific area, already beaten by the economic infusion.

PEACE NOT SERFDOM

Speaking to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Mohamed Saleh Alhabba, member of the National Revolutionary Council of the Front for the National Liberation of Chad, said: What is our position? Just the same as before. We want peace but not domination by foreign capital. We are prepared to enter negotiations with FAN (the North's armed forces) providing they exclude Hubé. He isolated all the traitors of the Chadman people long ago and we have tried him as a criminal in his absence. He has a lot of lives to answer for. He exterminated whole villages and families. Hubé is two-faced and unreliable, he cannot hold state posts, and we will not have anything to do with him. But as for the other leaders at the North's armed forces are concerned, I repeat, we are prepared to negotiate and believe we would reach success.

RACISTS ARE LONGING FOR THE ATOMIC BOMB

Pretoria has decided to set up a second nuclear research centre in South Africa by placing it in the Cape Province, 45 km from Mossel Bay, comments KRASNAYA ZVEZDA analyst V. Vinogradov.

South African racists are making no secret of trying, written the author, to lay their hands on the "atomic club". And they are, juggling by everything, rather close to their "cherished goal". At any rate, when a mighty flash of light was registered over the South Atlantic in the autumn of 1979, its origin remained a secret for a long time. Experts came to the unanimous conclusion that it could only be a test of a nuclear device, carried out by Pretoria.

The dazzling theme of this explosion lit up the whole criminal mechanism which South Africa is building up, i.e., its nuclear potential. The diving-bells stretch from it to many Western countries. But the main "bait" leads to Washington.

In this connection the author reminds the readers about the intention of the USA to deploy American ground-based cruise missiles in South Africa. This means that the racists get access to the delivery of nuclear weapons, and will have in range African states right up to the equator.

'STEEL COLLARS' DESTROY JOBS

The effect of the wide introduction of industrial robots on Japanese workers is the subject for an article by A. Drozdov, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's correspondent in Tokyo.

The first appearance of industrial robots passed without any major incident since they began by taking over the dirtiest, most odious jobs, Drozdov writes. This could hardly have aroused any protests from the workers. However, having established themselves, the "steel collars" started to oust skilled workers. Trade union leaders reassured workers by saying that the economic situation in Japan was better than in the West, and that there were lots more jobs available.

What is the present situation? Today 13.9 million people are employed in production. The article quotes Japanese experts who said that on average one robot replaces four workers. This means that by 1990 between 4 and 11.8 million workers will have lost their jobs to robots. This process will go on, while trade unions continue their present conciliatory policy towards employers, the author notes. So far, only Sohyo (the General Council of the Trade Unions of Japan) has attempted to raise the question with employers—what will happen to the jobs?

Record-holder of fines

Bank clerk Douglas Cold from the small town of Jacevins (southern Brazil), has earned himself an unenviable reputation. He holds the national record for driving fines. Between February and June 1983 they amounted to the princely sum of 1.3 million cruzeiros (about 3 thousand dollars). Cold was stopped 89 times by traffic police for gross violations of virtually every traffic regulation.

Jacevins

VIEWPOINT

Vadim KORTUNOV

INTRODUCING RONALD REAGAN—THE GREAT PROPHET-MORALIST

The nearer come the presidential elections in America the more elaborate the rhetoric spewed by candidates to the presidency, a task in which Ronald Reagan, the present incumbent, shows much zeal. Among his oratorical stock-in-trades are constant references to the moral and ethical values—and here his sense of proportion clearly tells him, his effort to greater popularity comes from the impression that he would like to cast himself in the role of no lesser a person than Christ on earth.

To illustrate, he deems it fitting to declare, on behalf of his administration, 1983 as the "Year of the Bible" even though such initiatives would seem more appropriate coming from

the Vatican rather than Washington.

Reagan's address to the National Association of Evangelists Congress last March achieved, through the speaker's own oratorical overtones, a prophetic word and to interpret God's will. By appropriating to himself the exclusive right to sanctify and dish out indulgences to entire nations, Reagan wittily describes the present state of international relations as a struggle between "good and evil", giving his blessing to mankind in the launching of a sacred war against the communist heresy, this "source of evil in the contemporary world".

Whoever Reagan's pleas preachings are translated into practice their real import becomes all too evident. An el today, i.e., mid-August, the people of three large areas of the world—the Middle East, South Africa and Central America—are being made to suffer by the preachers of "good and justice".

The USA has massed a big army task force off the Libyan coast. The US "rapid deployment Star-43" war games to Egypt and the African Horn—to punish Li-

by, Syria and other Middle Eastern nations for the sole reason that they decided to bow to the USA's will.

In Central America the USA is building up its military and naval presence directed against Nicaragua, with the Big Pine-Ground exercises now in full swing in

Honduras close to the Nicaraguan borders—just because Washington does not like the way the Nicaraguan people have put their house in order.

And there is more to come. 43 per cent of the American armed forces are stationed outside the United States proper, ready to interfere at the drop of a hat in another country's affairs. Reagan's America continues with the South African racists who brazenly trample underfoot the rights of the country's native population, ponders to Pinochet, the butcher of the Chilean people, as well as to the South Korean tyrant, Chun Doo-Hwan, and to all other reactionaries who seek Washington's support for their repressive regimes.

How do all these facts square with Reagan's hypocritical preachings on "good and evil"? Or may be the White House seriously believes that references to the Bible will convince the world that in upholding the elementary rules of ordinary human ethics and international law and in conducting an essentially imperial policy, the United States demonstrates its concern for the religious welfare of all? One gets the impression that Reagan's pseudo-religious blarney attacks of more than excessive ambition and blasphemy — it is simply totally out of place. In Chapter 23 of Matthew's Gospel in the Bible it is said: "Who unto you, ye Pharisees, and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye devour widows' houses; and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation."

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● LAKE LADOGA — YNE NEVA RIVER — AND THE EASTERN PART OF THE GULF OF FINLAND (BALTIC SEA) SYSTEM HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A MAMMOTH RESEARCH LABORATORY, with a whole flotilla of ships, flying labs, and coastal observation posts involved in a grandiose hydrological expedition which has just got underway in the area, necessitated by the construction of a shield to protect Leningrad from flooding. The expedition will collect data to forecast the hydrological regime of the waterways in the north-west of the country.

● A COLOURFUL FEYE MARKING THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE GEORGIAN TREATY WHICH BROUGHT TOGETHER FOREVER TWO FRATERNAL PEOPLES—THE RUSSIANS AND THE GEORGIANS, WAS RECENTLY HELD IN THE MOUNTAINOUS KAZBEGI DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, A SOVIET TRANSCAUCASIAN REPUBLIC. It was at this point that 200 years ago the distinguished public figure Gabriel Kazbegi opened Georgia's northern gates to its great friend the other side of the mountains, the Military Georgian Highway acting ever since as a path of friendship between the two nations.

● A HUGE SPORTS COMPLEX HAS BEEN OPENED IN ALIYUS, A CITY WITH A 40,000-STRONG POPULATION, IN THE SOVIET BALTIC REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA. It boasts several gyms dedicated to various sports and two swimming pools. The smaller one is for kindergarten tots whose parents, employed at local enterprises, attend the many sports groups there.

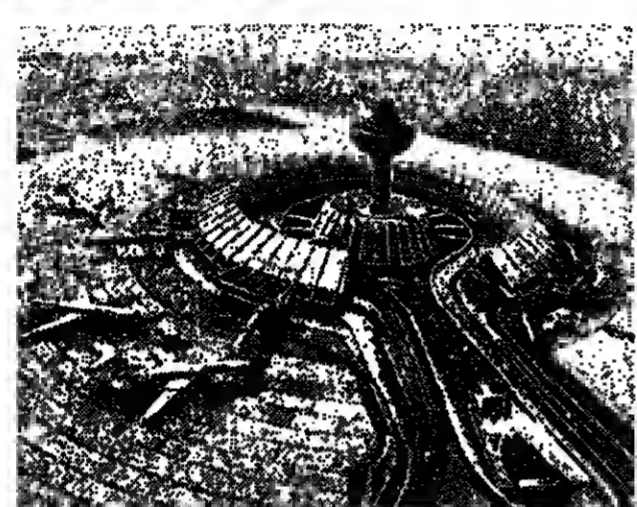
AN AIRPORT TO BEAT THEM ALL



The new airport in Yerevan (the capital of the Transcaucasian Republic of Armenia) has become one of the law projects to be awarded the highest prize for architecture—the medal and diploma of the Soviet Architect Union at the USSR review for the best project of the year. The project saw has entered the contest for the USSR State Prize.

The rapid development of civil aviation has led to the appearance of new airports capable of handling present-day passenger and cargo loads, as well as those of tomorrow. Some airports have interesting and modern architectural features. They include the Pulkovo airport (Leningrad), USSR State Prize Winner in 1974; Sharmatovo airport (Moscow) and airport in Tallinn (the capital of Soviet Estonia). But Yerevan airport does not look like any of those.

What's new about it? Firstly, the complex has been built in a radial-circular design. The



departure area lies on the outer circle which is open to incoming passenger transport. Passengers arriving cross it on a lower level, walk through glass corridors under a round courtyard, finally arriving in the circular central building. The ground

floor is for meeting passengers, while the first floor has a departure lounge. It has been designed so that passengers cover only a short distance between city transport and the plane.

But the Yerevan complex also has an unusual architectural image. The building is an ensemble — the enclosed sloping walls of the outer ring, the circular courtyard evoking open associations and the timeless silhouette of the tower.

Yerevan airport answers the timeless question of national tradition faced by architecture today.

Though at first glance the building is not typically Armenian in style, it nevertheless

USSR has built the fifth powerful gas pipeline since 1961

The first 500 kilometres of pipes have been welded on 3,420 kilometres route of the Urengoi-Centre gas pipeline. It will be the fifth transcontinental gas pipeline in this country connecting Siberia and the Centre, to be built since the winning of the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

Along its entire route, the gas pipeline will tap into the Siberia-Western European gas pipelines. That is why the builders of the export gas pipeline will not have to build houses or transport tracks and equipment to the construction site. Under the plan, the fifth gas pipeline will be put into operation at the end of 1984. However, all the technicians are that the builders will complete it at the beginning of next year.

The total length of all pipelines from Siberia to the centre of the country, planned for this current five-year period, exceeds 20,000 kilometres. The length of the new system of gas pipelines of the USSR exceeds today 100 kilometres.

Canal beneath the steppe

The second phase of the Dnepropetrovsk Canal is to be built beneath fertile black steppelands.

One of the "strands" of the subterranean "river", 132 metres long, will be constructed out of steel pipes more than two metres in diameter. The more sophisticated made of concrete pipes of the same diameter will be built parallel to this strand bringing the Dnieper water to the Dnestr (the Dnestr coal field is in place). Once the pipes are in place, soil will be re-cultivated and made suitable for agriculture. It is estimated that the underground canal will save thousands of hectares of black soil, which otherwise would have been lost to agriculture by being made into the canal bed.

hour. It easily negotiates long rises.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

Pushkin museum in a Moldavian village



The Wall House.

In a most picturesque spot in Moldavia, not far from the capital, Kishinev, there is an old village which used to be called Duna, and is now known as Pushkino. A house in the village which formerly belonged to Boyar Rall has been converted into a museum dedicated to Alexander Pushkin. The Russian poet spent two summer months here in 1821 when he was banished by the Tsar from St Petersburg to the south.

Ever since the Rall house has been known among local people as the Pushkin House. This is where the poet wrote the first drafts of his poem, "The Cypriote".

Though the museum is only fifteen years old, it has managed to collect together a great number of exhibits: such as autographed copies of Pushkin's poems and the poet's drawings. Also on display are portraits of people whom Pushkin met in Moldavia, people he was friends with as well as those he loved.

The monument to Pushkin.

JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES

An Ayum melody invited people in Gudauta to the opening of an exhibition of works by Abkhaz craftsman Kucha Lakha Abkhazia is an autonomous republic in Georgia. The ancient folk instrument on display was the revival to this 65-year-old master.

The collection is made up of 1500 articles. Old working tools and utensils are displayed alongside skillful hand-made carpets and a horse's harness. They were made by Kucha Lakha who followed the descriptions preserved in the archives.

STUDENT AT THE AGE OF 14

Fourteen-year-old Bakytzhon Nurzhanov has received a student card for the Jambul hydro amelioration and civil engineering institute in Kazakhstan. Having finished secondary school with a gold medal he passed the competitive exam in physics, got an excellent mark and was admitted as a student of the mechanical department.

Bakytzhon's father is a trade union functionary, his mother is a mathematics teacher.

NEW LOOK IN IMITATION FUR

For the first time in the world, this country has developed and introduced a technology for the manufacture of artificial fur out of bird's feathers. The downy parts of the feathers are placed one on top of another, all facing the same way. With the stems being attached to a special cloth base and the layer of feather down being placed face upwards. A nylon substrate is then attached onto the stems, with a face band subsequently attached to it. The resulting semi-finished product is washed, dried, and dyed to give it the desired colour. Feather-down fur competes successfully with the natural fur of the polecat, sable, dark brown fox and other animals.

THEY WILL BECOME FISHERMEN

Dozens of secondary school leavers in the Tassan Region, Kirghizia, can now become fishermen at the Tokingul rural vocational school. This is an unusual job for people in alpine districts. A specialised group, the first in this Alpine Central Asian republic, has been set up. They will start fishing in the Tokingul reservoir next spring.

A few years ago millions of fry belonging to the famous Isyk-Kul trout and other valuable fishes were released in this man-made reservoir which lies behind the dam of the power station on the Naryn River. Pure water, plenty of coastal food has helped them to develop and multiply rapidly. The fish reserves here have already reached commercial level. According to ichthyologists, about 10,000 kg of these fish, which are regarded as delicacies, can be caught every year without harming their further reproduction.

Auto town for children

This photo was taken in the Dzerzhinsk District park in Moscow. The miniature asphalt roads, which are equipped with the usual markings painted on them. Any child can hire a bicycle or toy pedal-car and enter the contest for model driver. Traffic inspectors, officers help young Muscovites to learn traffic rules.

A methodological centre for traffic safety has been opened at the auto town which can accommodate up to three hundred young cyclists a day. It is hoped that as a result of the training received at the town, the number of traffic accidents in the district will be cut by half.

Science and technology

PIT ROCK TO PROVIDE SOIL

Exhausted phosphoric pits can be made into factories of artificial soil.

This was concluded by specialists from the Estonian Institute of Forestry, who are designing technology to use large amounts of waste rock which appear in the opening of a new seam. They have suggested mixing crushed rock with peat whose organic substances are essential in the formation of humus.

LISTEN AND READ

Remarkable opportunities have been demonstrated by a radio set designed at the Popov Leningrad Research Institute of Radio Reception and Acoustics.

It printed out the text of the reports it received and efficiently produced a text the size of a newspaper.

We designed a method which helps make the broadcasting channels more spacious and to transmit not only sounds, but also printed information, says one of the inventors, M. Bank.

Designers and economists estimated that in the near future such sets, based on standard printed circuits will become mass produced.

SOME GLOBE



A globe is essentially a miniature representation of the earth, but no one could call this one in the photo miniature since it has a diameter of almost two metres. Its size is not its sole asset either because its relief surface can help to accurately measure the length of mountain ridges, the height of a particular mountain and the correlation of hills and lowlands all of course, to scale. A batch of such globes have been made by the physical geography department's lab at Perm University.

It stands to reason that material considerations also play a role in causing a person to stay on at work. In addition to their salaries, old-age pensioners also have the right to draw a full pension. It would be wrong, however, to believe that old-age pensioners work only because of financial considerations.

As our wages and salaries are subject to constant rises, (having increased 1.4 times between 1970 and 1980) so too are our pensions. Over the past 17 years, there has been a 3.5 times increase in state expenditure on pensions. All this, combined with low costs and free medical care, provides fully satisfactory living standards, so that old age does not scare people by the prospect of poverty.

A pension amounts to more than a means of sustenance for people in their declining years. It also ensures them with free time. Nearly half of all non-working old-age pensioners help their grown-up children with household chores. Others, with a socially active bent, are put in charge of the organization of subscriptions to periodicals for their former colleagues or neighbours, help in making arrangements for children's summer holidays, and perform other useful tasks in their neighbourhoods or former places of employment.

Diesel locomotives for Siberia

A new 12,000 horse-power diesel locomotive travelling at speeds of 120 km per hour and specially designed for work on Siberian railways has left the Voroshilovgrad Engine Plant, to the Ukraine, on its first journey. This is the seventh model to have been designed and built in Voroshilovgrad in recent years. All of these engines, first of their kind in the Soviet Union,

were designed for the Balkan-Amin Railway and its derivatives their distinguishing features. One diesel locomotive can pull a train of up to 9,000 tonnes at a speed of 120 kilometres per

hour. It easily negotiates long rises.

Locomotives from the Voroshilovgrad Plant have won grand gold medals at a number of international exhibitions. They are in use on the railways of eight socialist countries and in a number of developing states.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

BARREN STEPPE LAND TRANSFORMED

STROITELNAYA GAZETA writes about what the development of the Godelanyo Step (the Hunger Steppe) in Uzbekistan (Central Asia) has brought to the republic's economy.

Since reclamation of the Hunger Steppe started some 150,000 hectares of hitherto land have been put under the plough within the Syrdaryo region alone, and 30 state-run farms built, the newspaper points out.

The new farms in the Hunger Steppe are producing high stable yields. Millions of tonnes of raw cotton have already been sold to the state. Significantly, export from cotton farms, there are now farms in the region specialising in a variety of areas, in the production of grain, potatoes, and bee-keeping, for instance.

The irrigation of land in the region is accelerating agricultural production in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. An indication of this is the creation of the Syrdaryo Region on the basis of newly developed lands. The development of the Hunger Steppe called for the establishment of another large administrative division within the Uzbek SSR—the Dzhirgatala Region which was set up in 1977. Today the Hunger Steppe, formerly barren land, is inhabited by many thousands of people. Sociological surveys show that over 70 per cent of newcomers to the area have decided to settle permanently at the virgin land state-run farms in the Hunger Steppe.

OPEN-AIR LABORATORY

KOMSOLOLSKAYA PRAVDA reports on an unusual open-air laboratory set up by scientists of the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the foot-

hills of the Altai Mountains. Here experiments will be carried out on the breeding of totally new animals.

This experimental lab represents the embodiment of the geneticists' dream of creating a special reserve where obligatory aspects of domesticated animals faced with extinction such as the Yakul yak, the Altai and the Yakul horse and the mountain sheep, could be gathered together. In the language of scientists this is known as creating a "bank" of aboriginal genes in which a golden reserve of sturdy healthy genes of domesticated animals can be kept. The "bank" will include the genes of the ouzo and other wild animals which have never been in domestic use. The geneticists' main concern, the newspaper continues, is to produce maximally sturdy living organisms, combining the agility, tenacity and mobility of wildlife with the high productivity of domestic animals.

TEXTBOOKS FOR SIX-YEAR-OLDS

On the eve of the new school year, Zvezdina, the Latvian publishers, have produced a textbook for children in the "zero" form and preparatory groups of kindergartens. It is called, "A Little ABC Book", writes PRAVDA. The same publishers have also produced similar manuals for tiny tots on mathematics, "Native Speech", and on the Latvian and Russian languages.

The new textbooks have been prepared by a team of research pedagogical institute. Methodological manuals for use by teachers and parents have also been compiled by the same team who were guided in their work by the experience gained during an experiment in the primary education of six-year-olds. Most of the children in this country go to school for the first time at the age of seven. The newspaper notes that more than eight million boys and girls have at-

tended "zero" classes in Latvia, and that they are now successfully continuing their secondary school education. "Zero" classes have been set up to enable children to acquire basic knowledge for one year prior to going to school.

THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN A HUNDRED YEARS

This is the subject of an article in the newspaper TRUD by Boris Lomov, Director at the Institute of Psychology, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It is hard to see the specific forms in the development of the psychological sciences in the future, he writes. However, one may say with confidence that psychology will make an indelible part of the life of society and become a matter of everyday practice. A psychological service is being established, and one of its tasks is to help people in practical situations by their lives and work, overcoming the difficulties they face. These branches of psychology as engineering psychology will be considerably developed, as the technology will continue to develop, and we shall still have to tackle the problem of coordinating it with the human psychological resources. Another area will be psychophysiology, since it makes it possible to reveal the material processes which lie at the heart of psychological activities.

No less progress is expected in branches of psychology connected with social sciences. This discipline, linked psychology with economics and sociology, the processes of education and bringing up will also be based on a solid foundation of psychological knowledge. Psychology is confidently solving practical tasks for authors, assessors. This will, undoubtedly, continue.

CONTROLLED BY LASER

Tests have been carried out for a laser plant which will ensure that ships have passage through the difficult sections of the Volga-Baltic Canal. The plant has been jointly built by the canal navigators and the Moscow Institute of Water Engineering. The technological novelties introduced into the meta-water line of the canal will enable the speed of navigation to be increased and the stable rhythm of its operation to be maintained.

VIEWPOINT

SENIOR CITIZENS ONLY AS OLD AS THEY FEEL

Vladimir SHAPIRO,

head of a group dealing with the problems of the aged at the Institute of Sociological Research, the USSR Academy of Sciences

A man who reaches pensionable age has entered the "third age" of his life, in this country, old age pensions are drawn by thirty-five million people, or by every eighth Soviet citizen.

First of all, I would like to dismiss the commonly held view of a pensioner as being an old person. This realistic age we are describing a man of 60 or a woman of 55 as old people? Nevertheless, the Soviet state believes that by this age, having worked for 25 and 30 years respectively a person has fulfilled his or her duty to society and is morally justified in taking a rest.

True, when pensioners have so much in their third person, reaching pensionable age is the Soviet Union continues to work. The attainment of retirement age does not mean that one has to retire. Provided an old-age pensioner is healthy and wants to go on working in it, he will see little point in sitting at home for the rest of his life. They are entitled to do so.

As there is an unemployment in this country and we have a labour shortage, the state encourages old-age pensioners to continue working. But it would be a mistake, however, to reduce the issue purely to economic and in the needs of the national economy. Any person of pensionable age regards at professional or education pursued work experience and wisdom which can be put to good use. Sociological research indicates that a very strong stimulus lies in the desire to be of use. And there are other considerations like the fear of loneliness, and a quiet life-style. As was stated by an old-age pensioner in answer to a survey, his retirement felt like being cut off from the world.

It stands to reason that material considerations also play a role in causing a person to stay on at work. In addition to their salaries, old-age pensioners also have the right to draw a full pension. It would be wrong, however, to believe that old-age pensioners work only because of financial considerations.

As our wages and salaries are subject to constant rises, (having increased 1.4 times between 1970 and 1980) so too are our pensions. Over the past 17 years, there has been a 3.5 times increase in state expenditure on pensions. All this, combined with low costs and free medical care, provides fully satisfactory living standards, so that old age does not scare people by the prospect of poverty.

A pension amounts to more than a means of sustenance for people in their declining years. It also ensures them with free time. Nearly half of all non-working old-age pensioners help their grown-up children with household chores. Others, with a socially active bent, are put in charge of the organization of subscriptions to periodicals for their former colleagues or neighbours, help in making arrangements for children's summer holidays, and perform other useful tasks in their neighbourhoods or former places of employment.

С. И. И. И.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VLADIMIR VINOKUR

If of a morning a neighbour hears a cat meowing outside her door, she will most probably be convinced that it was no "meowing up" before a concert, says well-known parodist Vladimir Vinokur.

He has only to appear on the stage for audiences smile and when his performance is drawing to its end, laughter and ovation resound in the hall for a long time. Friendly parodies on well-known performers are followed by satirical songs ridiculing run-of-the-mill artists.

"It is considered that variety is a light genre," says Vinokur. "Often people become variety actors quite by chance and they have a rather faint idea about what is good and what is bad... But in reality variety is a serious art form and its popularity is yet further proof of the need to make a stricter selection of repertoire and of performers. I have a one-man show 'I Appear Alone' of parodies in different genres. I parody a complacent and limited master of ceremonies, a poet, singer and comedian, and a performer of clowns... There are lots of characters and when these backs replace one another, the audience, they arouse loud laughter."

Vladimir Vinokur is a professional singer. Having graduated from the State Institute of Theatre Art he worked for two years at the Moscow Operetta Theatre. During the theatre's guest performances in the Far East he met quite by chance the Bolshoi Theatre's accompanist M. Bunk. Having heard him Vinokur sings, imitating the well-known Estonian singer Georg Otis. Bunk advised him to take up parody. For his first public performance he prepared parodies on the "stars" of Soviet theatre — Vy-



slavsky, Slivenko, Magomayev, Papeyov, and Khazanev. He also sings with a woman's voice imitating Alla Pugacheva, Natalya Brodskaya, and others.

"Imitating popular singers and actors I try," Vinokur says, "to give the audience pleasure, as any new encounter with skilled actors is always pleasant."

BASED ON A LEGEND

The V/O Sovintilm, the Uzbekfilm Studios and the Englishfilm company have signed an agreement in Tashkent on the joint production of a Soviet-Uzbek film version of "The Legend of Love".

The medieval caravanserai complete with khudjars—rooms for merchants and premises for horses and camels—is now taking shape in the yard of the Uzbekfilm Studios. This pavilion will be used for many scenes in the film. After all, its near

character is the merchant Ismailbek. One day he sees an Indian girl and she was so beautiful that the young man immediately fell in love with her. He left his native Bukhara to search for his sweetheart in that distant land.

"We deliberately chose this medieval legend as the basis for this joint production because it is very popular in India, especially in the Punjab and Kashmir," said Uzbek director Latif Pakizyev. "An Uzbekistan this

story, whose main characters are similar to Ismail and Mehnun, has been arranged many times in various genres."

Film workers both in India and the USSR have been invited to take part. Raj Kapoor, Dharmendra Jr. and actress Purnima have agreed.

The film will include many musical items, one of the songs will be sung by Zinat Aman, the famous singer-dancer.

SOVIET FILMS IN MONTREAL

The Seventh International Film Festival has opened in Montreal. This year the festival features a special programme, dedicated to Modern Soviet Cinema which includes the following films: "Red Bell" directed by Sergei Bondarchuk, "Private Life" directed by Yn. Rafizman, "Station for Two" directed by Eldar Ryazanov, and "Vassa" directed by G. Panfilov. K. Shakhmurov's comedy "We Are Jazzmen" will be this country's entry for the contest at full-length features.

UNIQUE FRESCOES RESTORED AT PSKOV

Painstaking restoration work has been completed on the eight-century-old frescoes in the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Cathedral, of the Pskovskiy Monastery, in the city of Pskov. The Pskovskiy frescoes are unique in that all the murals in the cathedral, rather than separate fragments as is usually the case, have come down to us. The frescoes cover the walls, arches, and the cupola—in fact every inch of the interior of the cathedral, the oldest building in Pskov. That is why UNESCO lists it among the unique cultural monuments of the world.

Restoration work in Pskov has been in progress for over twelve years and, as a result, more than fifty historical monuments have been saved for posterity.



Ksenia Kravchenko. "Zhanna".



Olga Yarovskaya. "The Yuzas Gates".

LENINGRAD BALLET ON TOUR

The Choreographic Miniatures Company of Leningrad, which is in tour Greece, Syria, and Jordan, has included an anti-war ballet, "Thrushes", in its repertoire.

Rousing welcome for dancers

For four nights running in a packed theatre at the foot of the Acropolis the audience cheered themselves hoarse each time the Leningrad Ballet Theatre artists Yu. Vladimirov, V. Baykin, B. Yelchun and others, who were on tour in Greece for the first time, appeared on stage. The Soviet dancers came to Greece to give great performances as part of the annual Athens arts festival.

They brought a wide-ranging programme with them, including the second act of A. Adam's ballet "Giselle", a one-act version of R. Shchedrin's ballet "Anna Karenina", and a large concert number made up of classical and modern works, which was given a rousing reception.

The performances are a big event in the cultural life of the Greek capital and the local press has high praise for the mastery of the Soviet artists. Tickets were sold out long before the festival opened. Those who failed to get in to the theatre, seating 6,000, were able to watch a live nationwide telecast of the last night.

TV GLIMPSES OF THE CAPITAL

The Ekran TV Studios have started to film a series on Moscow.

The first episodes of the series "A Trip Round Moscow", have already been shown by Central TV. The series highlights Moscow's various corners. The TV trip began with "By the Ancient Kremlin Walls". Then viewers had a look around Gorky Street, Arbat, Neglinnaya Street.

The company will tour the country at as many as 100 cities and will take part in cultural programmes of national fair in Damascus, Beirut, Baghdad, and other cities. The company is headed by the company's director, Leonid Yakobson.

In the fourteen years we were set up, we have been in many countries of Europe, Africa, and Latin America, everywhere we have tremendous interest in the company's work.

This will be our first tour to the East. We have been in Syria and Jordan, but we have not yet been to Greece for the first time, and we have happy memories of the hospitality and welcome given by spectators in Athens.



A scene from a graduation production based on Beethoven's play, "Le mariage de Figaro", performed by graduates of the Uzbek Actors Studio at the Leningrad State University of Theatre and Music. The film is a telecast of the play, which was staged in the city of Moscow. The film is a telecast of the play, which was staged in the city of Moscow.

BUSINESS

SOVIET INDUSTRIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

On cooperation with the Soviet Union has and will continue to play an important role in India's industrial development. The Minister of Industry, Mr. D. T. Nair, said in a speech to the Indian Parliament on 22 July. He said that the Soviet Union has helped India to build a number of major projects in a number of industries—metallurgy, coal and oil extraction, power engineering, and medicine production. On Soviet aid, he said, India has been able to develop its steel industry, its power engineering, and its medicine production. The latter includes the development of an underground railway in Calcutta.

Mr. Nair particularly noted the successful development of the Soviet Union in the field of heavy engineering. He said that the Soviet Union has helped India to build a number of major projects in a number of industries—metallurgy, coal and oil extraction, power engineering, and medicine production. On Soviet aid, he said, India has been able to develop its steel industry, its power engineering, and its medicine production. The latter includes the development of an underground railway in Calcutta.

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Soviet-Indian cooperation in heavy engineering. As an example, he said, I would like to mention the successful operation of such industrial giants as the heavy engineering factory in Ranchi, the heavy-duty electric engineering factory in Hardwar, the mining equipment factory in Durgapur, and an iron and steel plant in Jamshedpur. The minister stressed that the new form of Soviet-Indian cooperation, such as joint research and development, and industrial cooperation between state industries in India and related industries in the USSR were especially important in India. He said these matters will be raised at a session of the Joint Group on Engineering, to be held in Moscow.

'SUDOTEKHNIKA' EXHIBITION COMES TO AN END

In Leningrad, the 3rd "Sudotehnika" exhibition has ended. It was devoted to the development of shipbuilding technology. It was organized by the Swedish firm of Sparnede AB and co-sponsored by V/O Exports and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Machines, equipment and materials for ships and shipyards have been shown by more than 40 firms from Sweden, Denmark, Finland, and Norway. Soviet specialists have had an opportunity to familiarize themselves with microprocessor-based control systems, fuel installations, ship control systems, heating equipment, radars, and ship engines.

Particular interest has been shown by on-board computers and collision prevention systems. Many of the exhibitors are famous firms which have been maintaining close business ties with the USSR.

For many years the shipyards of the Finnish exhibitors Wärtsilä and Valmet have been building ships for the USSR, designed jointly by specialists from the two countries. A short while

ago, another motorvessel has been launched—the 509th ship built for the Soviet Union in the 40 years of cooperation.

Although the exhibition is over, the work continues. Negotiations are going on at the commercial centre, and a number of contracts have been signed.

According to the contract signed between V/O Exports and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the USSR will be supplied with large consignments of TV tubes, alarm, wall and desk clocks, and tape recorders.

Under the contract between Tekhnolorg and the Polish Unifore foreign trade organization the USSR will be supplying Poland with Vago-404, Sokol-409 and other transistor radios, Vmori and Rubin black and white TV sets, while Polish exports to our country will include chassis for electric record players, recorders and Soviet-made music centres.

USSR vs China (women). Both days at 7 p.m.

CYCLING
Cyclotrack in Krylatskoye (Metro Molodyozhnyy). 23-25—All-Union competitions of Soviet cycling cyclists. 5 p.m. (every day).

FIELD HOCKEY
Young Pioneers Stadium (31 Leningradsky Prospekt). 24, 25—USSR championships. Women. Moscow Krylya Sovetov vs Polotsk (Tashkent Region). Both days at 6 p.m.

RACING
Bila Sports Complex (33 Saklenskyy Prospekt). 23-25—Championships of Soviet trade union teams. 6 p.m. (every day).

Hippodrome (22 Bogoyevy St.). 24 and 26, Racing and trotting. Both days at 6 p.m.

WEATHER
August 23-26
Mainly dry and warm for the first three days. Temperature will rise from 17-18°C at night and up to 18-23°C during the day. Brief showers at the end of the period. W and NW winds. 3-7 mps.

FOOTBALL
Leningrad Stadium. 23—Leningrad Spartak vs Baku Spartak. 7 p.m.
Torpedo Stadium (4 Voelochsky St.). 24—Moscow Torpedo vs Dynamo. 7 p.m.
Dynamo Stadium. 25—Central Army Sports Club vs Minsk. 7 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL
Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 24, 26—International meets.

WHAT'S ON!

August 23-26

THEATRES

Soviet Army Central Theatre (2 Kommuna Sq. Main Stage: 24—Gurin, "Comet Fantasy"; 25—Andreyev, "Those Who Are Slept in the Face"; 26—Gledkov, "Long Ago", Small Stage: 24—Tennessee Williams, "Orpheus Descending"; 26—Gorky, "Vassa Zhelznova".

Moscow Miniatures Theatre (the Hermitage Gardens, 3 Kereyny Ryed St. 23—"Triplych lor Two"; 24—"Man and Woman"; 25—"Harvest Chermel Sherdam or the School of Clowns".

CIRCUS

Sleia Circus on Lenin Hills (7 Vernadsky Prospekt). "Carnival of Peace". A fairy-show in two parts by leading circus artists.

FILMS

The title (to 2 parts. Metrofilm Studios).

Based on the novel by the modern Colombian writer Alfonso Lopez, "Udarte" (1960). Cinema: "Udarte" (1960). Cinema: "Udarte" (1960). Cinema: "Udarte" (1960).

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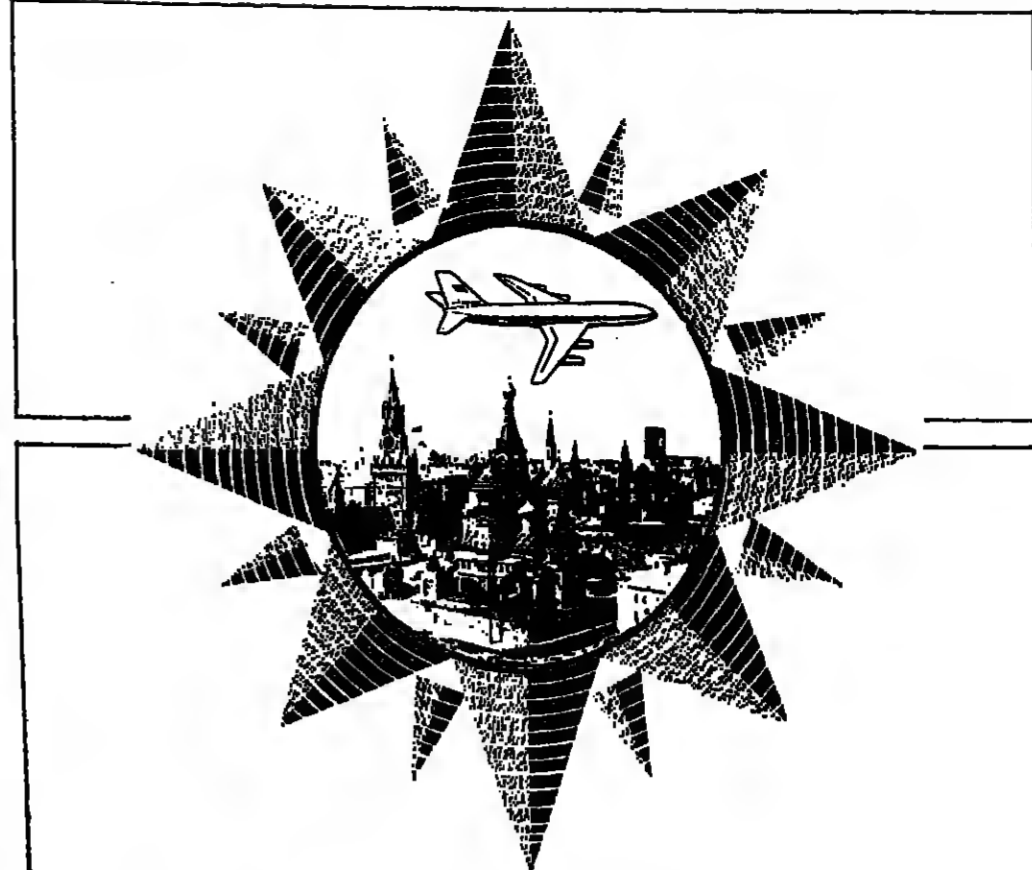
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Interlighter's global dimension

Five years ago, river shipping companies of four Danubian states—the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia—set up the Interlighter shipping company, whose ships service the Danube—India—Pakistan line with overall length of 2,878 miles along the river and 7,537 miles across the seas. Today, LASH (lighter aboard ship) vessels used throughout the world are of three types, says Vladimir Ushakov, Interlighter's general director. The Soviet ships, "Julius Fuchik" and

"Timo Szamueli" of the "Sea Bee" type are the most advanced ships both technically and technologically. These nearly 38-thousand-tonne ships can take in 28 lighters at a time each. In its five years in operation, Interlighter has proved that it can deliver cargoes on schedule, in the shortest possible time, and very favourable terms. Its advantages lie in that it dispenses with the need for transshipment from seagoing to river-going ships. Loading and

unloading a lighter ship takes fifteen hours, which is a record short time in the shipping industry. Interlighter's services are available not only to the countries which have initiated it, says Vladimir Ushakov. We have concluded contracts with more than fifty organizations and firms in Austria, West Germany, Yugoslavia, France, Switzerland, India, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Malaysia and other countries.

BROAD SCOPE OF COOPERATION

Over the first three years at Czechoslovakia's present five-year plan period of 1981-1985 the volume of trade between this country and the USSR will make up nearly 30,000 million roubles. The Soviet Union accounts for nearly 40 per cent of all the Czechoslovak exports. This country supplies Czechoslovakia with such essential goods as oil, gas, iron ore, as well as machines, tools, cars, household and many other items. From Czechoslovakia this country buys electric locomotives, trams, metal-cutting tools, lathes, footwear, clothes, foodstuffs, and consumer items. The Soviet order are helping many Czechoslovak enterprises to work smoothly and to modernize and expand their production.

Scientific and technological cooperation and specialization between the two countries gradually expand. Soviet specialists are taking part in designing and building Czechoslovak nuclear power stations, the Metro in Prague, and other major na-

Every year, the copyright agencies of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria sign up to new hundred copyright contracts covering literature, science, and music. Over the past few years, this has been facilitated by the introduction of new forms for cooperation resulting from direct links between cultural unions and departments from the two countries.

Soviet social, political, and scientific and technical publications are exported to Hungary, thanks to which they appear on the bookshelves in the two countries almost simultaneously. Gaining ground in the practice of joint publication.

Today, the number of jointly edited and published literature has exceeded two hundred volumes. The plans for joint publications are coordinated at meetings by the relevant Soviet-Bulgarian working group.

Chemical engineering is a major sphere of Soviet and Hungarian specialization and industrial cooperation. Reciprocal deliveries of chemical products are increasing all the time. In the last 10 years, the volume of these deliveries between the Soviet-Sovietchemexport and the Hungarian factory Chemolimpex has tripled and now stands at two hundred million roubles. This year, the Soviet Union has been supplying Hungary with products for manufacturing chemicals to protect crops, for producing fertilizers and artificial resins. In return Hungary has been supplying the USSR with various preparations for pest control in agriculture.

Handwritten text: "The Yuzas Gates"